A Democratic Journal, Devoted to the South and Southern Rights, Politics, Catest News, Citerature, Morality, Temperance, Agriculture, &c.

"We will cling to the Pillars of the Temple of our Liberties, and if it must fall, we will Perish amidst the Ruins."

W. F. DURISOE & SON, Proprietors.

EDGEFIELD, S. C., OCTOBER 10, 1855.

VOL. XX .-- NO. 39.

Edgefield Collegiate Institute FOR YOUNG LADIES!

HE next Session will commence on Monday the 17th Sept., and continue fourteen weeks. The system of Instruction, under which this Insti-The system of instruction, under which this Insti-tution has retained its popularity for the last four years, will be continued, with such improvements as an enlarged experience has suggested. The same Teachers who have proved so popular during the past year will be continued in the several depart-ments. Whatever can be gained by a most thorough system, combined with faithfulness, competency and industry on the part of the Teachers—aided by a

splendid Apparatus for illustrating the different branches of study—can be safely promised to those who wish for their daughters an enlarged and liberal mental culture.

We consider the accomplishments of the past as the surest guarantee of success for the future, and rely upon these, and our continued efforts during the oming year, for the continuance of that liberal patronage which has always been so cheerfully ac-

corded to this lustitution.

It is of importance to the Pupils that they be present as early as possible after the commencement.

The Rates of Tuition in the different departments will'remain unchanged. They are as follows:

Collegiate Department, per session, - \$15 00 Academical " - 12 00 Primary " - 7 00 Optional Studies,

FOR WHICH THE CHARGE IS EXTRA. Music Department - - - - \$18 00 Pupils using the Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus are charged each \$2 a Session for breakage.

&c. And those practicing upon the Pianos at the Institute pay each \$1 a Session for keeping them in There is also a charge up n all the Pupils of 50

ents a Session for contingencies.

17 All bills are payable at the close of each Session.

CHAS. A. RAYMOND, PRIN.

August 29

tf 33

Curryton Academies.

THE MALE DEPARTMENT of these Acade-I mies is under the supervision of Mr. J. L. LESLY, Assisted by Mr. BASS. The Female Department will be supervised by Mr. A.P. BUTLER, assisted by competent Musical and other Instructoress.

Rates of Tuition. First Class, Primary Lepartment, per Sess on \$9,00 2nd "ordinary English branches,.....12,00

higher English branches 15,00 Music.....\$20,00
Pupils are charged from the time of entering sintil the end of the Session. Tuition in advance. The year is divided into two Session of five

Good board can be had in the neighborhood at from \$8 to \$10 dollars per month. ROBT. MERRIWETHER. Chair'n Board of Trustees.

Edgefield Male Academy. Till Exercises of this Institution are now in progress for the Fall Term under the control of

T. B. CROOKER, as Assistant. arranged by the Teachers conjointly, and will soon The Village of Edgefield offers many inducements

to parents in an educational point of view. It is perfectly healthy as a general rule. It is free from the evil influences of grog shops. It is a religious community. And it car justly boast of an enlightened society.

Over the Male Academy the Trustees exercise a

imparted to the classes.

The present Teachers are capable and energetic young gentlemen in their respective departments. Their School numbers about 40 at this time, leaving abundant room for 20 more. It is hoped that parents and guardians within reach of us will immediately embrace the opportunity.

R. T. MIMS, A. SIMKINS, G. A. ADDISON, LEWIS JONES, BENJ. WALDO.

Notice.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Edgefield and vicinity that he intends opening a School upon his premises in Edgefield Village, on the first Monday in August next, wherein

will be taught the higher branches of English and Classical Literature. No pains will be spared to render ample satisfaction to parents who may intrust their children to his care both as to learning and discipline. Charges the same as at the Village Academy, and invariably in

He will also attend to the practice of LAW and EQUITY, for the District-and may be found on Saturdays and a portion of sale days at his Office,

over Mr. B. C. Bryan's Store.
WILLIAM LOGUE. July.30,

ACARD.

THE Undersigned returns his sincere thanks to A his friends for their patronage while located in Hamburg, and hereby informs them that he can be found (after 1st September next,) at the House of WARD, BURCHARD & CO., opposite the Masonic Hall, Augusta, Ga., where he would be happy to see and serve them, and where a FULL and

Complete Stock of Dry Goods. can always be found, which will be sold as LOW as from any House in the City.

M. A. RANSOM.

Hamburg, Aug 13,

NOTICE TO COTTON PLANTERS! THE Subscriber, living near Bethel Church, below the Ridge, would inform the Cotton Planters of Edgefield and the surrounding Districts,

that he is manufacturing COTTON GINS. Of a very SUPERIOR QUALITY-warrant

give satisfaction. I am also prepared to REPAIR OLD GINS, At very modera e prices. For information in regard

to my capacity to do the above work, I would refer to Mr. B. T. Boatwright and Mr. Wade Holstein. Phone address the subscriber, as well as the gen-themen referred to, at the Ridge P. O., S. C. WILLIAM GASTON.

AT VERY LOW PRICES!

THE Subscriber will sell his present large Stock

of French and English MERINOS and all

Dal AINES, at very Low Prices. The assortment
embraces a great variety of styles, for Ladies and
Children's Dresses. Also, superior Welch, Gauze
and Sick Warp Flannels.

Lands of kings; in a word, he was obnoxions to province. They have often taken his cities, and opposed Paul's sword to Peter's keys, and significant province of the vatican with the noise of the cannon. They know that Peter was a lady asking a gentleman to see if one of her varied to oppose the cannon. They know that Peter was a lady asking a gentleman to see if one of her varied to oppose the cannon. They know that Peter was a lady asking a gentleman to see if one of her varied to oppose the cannon. They know that Peter was a lady asking a gentleman to see if one of her varied to oppose the cannon. They know that Peter was a lady asking a gentleman to see if one of her varied to oppose the cannon. They know that Peter was a lady asking a gentleman to see if one of her varied to oppose the cannon. They know that Peter was a lady asking a gentleman to see if one of her varied to oppose the varied to " Feenomy is Wealth !"

Choice Poetry.

"T'M OLD TO-DAY." An aged man, on reaching his seventieth birth day ike one surprised, paced his house, exclaiming,—'' im an old man! I am an old man."

I wake at last; I've dreamed too long. Where are my three-score years and ten! My eyes are keen, my limbs are strong : I well might via with younger men.

The world, its passions and its strife. Is passing from my grasp away, And though this pulse seems full of life, "I'm old to-day-I'm old to-day!"

Strange, that I never felt before That I had almost reached my goal, My bark is nearing death's dark shore; Life's waters far behind me roll; And yet I love their murmuring swell,-Their distant breakers' proud array,-And must I,-can I say " Farewell?" "I'm old to-day-I'm old to-day."

This house is mine, and those b.oad lands That slumber 'neath yon fervid sky; You brooklet, leaping o'er the sands, Hath often met my boyish eye. I loved those mountains when a child; They still look young in green array ;-Ye rocky cliffs, ye summits wild,

"I'm old to-day,-I'm old to-day!" 'Twixt yesterday's short hours and me, A mighty gulf hath intervened. A man with men I seemed to be-But now, 'tis meet I should be weaned From all my kind; from kindred dear;

From those deep skies,-that landscape gay;

From hopes and joys I've cherished here ;-" I'm old to-day .- I'm old to-day !" O man of years, while earth recedes, Look forward, upward, not behind ! Why dost thou lean on broken reads? Why still with earthly fetters bind Thine ardent soul ? God give it wings, 'Mid higher, purer joys to stray!

In heaven, no happy spirit sings

"I'm old to-day, -- I'm old to-day."

Miscellaneous Reading

[BY ESPECIAL REQUEST.] From the Augusta Constitutionalist

JUDGE BERRIEN AND REV. JOHN WESLEY. When a learned jurist and a distinguished excharacter to the spirit of persecution, against a examine well the position he takes of himself

uncharitable purpose. Judge Berrien has thrown himself, and the influence of his name, into the political arena, on the side of Catholic proscription. He should carefully examine his ground, and take heed that he maintain the charges which he volunta-The regulations of the Academy are being resails; and that he does not misrepresent the religious opinions of those whom he would prescribe and degrade.

He has exhumed from the musty past, a let-ter of the celebrated John Wesley, written amidst the controversial heats of the last century, in which the Roman Catholic Church is arraigned as holding grievous errors of doctrine. direct supervision and are consulted in all cases of and seeks to stir up sectarian bigotry and intolextreme punishment. They propose to give more of their attention in future to the weekly reviews of the scholars, that an additional stimulus may be bring down the heavy hand of oppression, through the ballot box, upon the heads of our Catholic fellow citizens.

Let us examine the specifications presented, by Mr. Wesley, and indorsed by Judge Berrien

They are-1st. That the Roman Catholic Church, by the council of Constance, proclaimed the doctrine, "No faith is to be kept with heretics." 2d. "These who acknowledge the spiritual power of the Pope, can give no security for

their allegiance to any government."

3d. That Catholics "believe the Pope can pardon rebellions, high treasons, and all other powers whatever."

4. That they believe "the power of dispens-

ing with any promise, oath, or vow, is another branch of the power of the Pope," and that consequently the Catholic can give no security for his allegiance. The extraordinary circumstance, that a politi-

cal organization has made proscription of a religious denomination, a part of its creed, and of its policy, has entailed on the secular press the novel duty of exploring theological libraries to defend the Constitution of the country and the rights of citizens under it, who profess the faith thus dragged into the arena.

This is our apology for serving up to our readers, this morning portions of the answer of a leading Roman Catholic Divine, to the bill of ndictment of the Rev. Mr. Wesley, drawn up in 1780, and now preferred by Judge Berrien as prosecutor, before the bar of public opinion in Georgia.

We quote from Father O'Leary, one of Ireland's best and brightest intellects. He answered the letter of Mr. Wesley in a series of letters to the Dublin Free Press, parts of which we will quote in each of the specified points. And first, as to that celebrated and much misrepresented declaration of the Council of Constance, which sat on the case of John Huss, in

the year 1414. "NO FAITH TO BE KEPT WITH HERETICS." "At a time, then, when ambition, that insatiable desire of elevation, that worm which stings the heart, and never leaves it at rest, presented the universe with the extraordinary sight of three prelates reviving the restless spirit of the Roman triumviate, and disturbing the peace of mankind as much with their spiritual weapons as Octavius, Anthony, and Lepidus had disturbed it with their armed legions-at a time when the broachers of new doctrines were kindling up the fires of sedition, and after shaking the foundations of what was then the established religion, were shaking the foundations of thrones and empires-at that critical time, in 1414, was held the Council of Constance, with a design, as the fathers of that Council express them-

then John Huss, a Bohemian, famous for propagating errors tending to tear the mitre from the heads of bishops, and wrest the sceptre from the heads of bishops, and wrest the sceptre from the heads of kings; in a word, he was obnoxions to

us from their universities, and the judges of that the subsequent granders of his successors assize would exterminate us from civil society." could never authorize him to alter the primitive assize would exterminate us from civil society."

"Now, that custom has rendered Mr. Wesley's meeting-houses and mode of worship fa-miliar, and that all denominations enjoy a share of that religious liberty, whereof he would fain deprive his Roman Catholic neighbor, has matin hymns give no uneasiness either to the magisraised his notes on the high key of civil discorraised his notes on the high key of civil discordance-had he attempted by his sermons, his writings and exhortations, to deprive the Bishops of the established religion, of their croziers; kings of their thrones; and magistrates of the sword of justice; long ere now would his pious labors have been crowned with martyrdom, and his name registered in the calendar of Fox's Saints. Such, unfortunately, was the case of John Huss. Not satisfied with overthrowing what was then the established religion, and levelling the fences of ecclesiastical jurisdiction, he strikes at the root of all temporal power, and civil authority. He boldly asserts that "princes magistrates. &c., in the state of mortal sin. and deprived ipso facto of all power and jurisdiction.
In this doctrine was enveloped the seeds of anarchy and sedition, which subsequent preachers unfolded to the destruction of peace and tranquility, almost all over Europe; and which Sir William Blackstone describes as follows: The dreadful effects of such a religious bigotry, when actuated by erroneous principles, even of the Protestant kind, are sufficiently evident from the history of the Anabaptists in Germany, the Covenanters in Scotland, and the deluge of secturies in England, who murdered their sovereign, overturned the Church and monarchy, shook every pillar of law, justice, and private property, and most devoutly established a king-dom of saints in their stead."

John Huss, then, after broaching the above-mentioned doctrines, and making Bohemia the theatre of intestine war. is summoned to appear theatre of intestine war, is summoned to appear before the Council. Ho obtains a safe conduct from the Emperor Sigismund, commanding governors of provinces, &c., not to molest him on his journey to, or return from Constance; but to afford him every aid and assistance. In all the provinces and cities through which he passes, he gives public notice of his intention to appear before the Council and stand his trial. But instead of standing his trial, and retracting his errors, he attempts to make his escape, in order to disseminate, and make them take deep-that he should take his trial, after having violated him for the purpose of exculpating himself or retracting his errors, if proved against him before his competent judges. It is here to be fore his competent judges. The boundaries of the two powers, I mean the Church and State, being kept distinct; the censer left to the pontiff, and the sword to the magistrate; the Church of confined to her engisted to her eng before the Council. He obtains a safe conduct tiff, and the sword to the magistrate; the C confined to her spiritual weapons; privation of their ashes wi or indorses in another, in seeking to achieve his uncharitable purpose. life and limb, and corporeal punishments being quite of the province of the State; one should not interfere with the other. As the body of Wesley says. the criminal is under the control of the magis- yet one oath to trate, too jealous of his privilege to permit the Church to interfere with his power—so, erroneous doctrines are under the control of spiritual judges, too jealous of their prerogatives to permit the civil magistrates to interfere with their rights. Hence, when the partizans of Huss raised clamors about his confinement, and plead-ed his safe-conduct the Council published the famous decree which has given rise to so many cayils, for the space of four hundred years, though thousands of laws of a more important nature, and of which we now think but little, have been published since that time. The Couneil declares, "that every safe conduct granted by the Emperor, Kings, and other temporal princes,

to heretics, or persons accused of heresy, ought not to be of any prejudice to the Catholic faith, or to the ecclesiastical jurisdiction; nor to hinder that such persons may and ought to be examined, judged and punished, according as justice shall require, if those heretics refuse to revoke their errors; and the person who shall have promised them security, shall not, in this case, be obliged to keep his promise, by whatever tie he may be engaged, because he has done all that is in his power to do." I appeal to the impartial public, whether that declaration of the Council does not regard the peculiar case of safe-conducts granted by temporal princes, to persons who insult to candor and common sense, to give it such a latitude as to extend it to every lawful promise, contract, or engagement between man and man? As if the Council of Constance meant to authorize me to buy my neighbor's goods and after a solemn promise to pay him, still to keep his substance, and break my word. The church and State are two distinct and inde-

lence which may be offered him on his journey; Doth his promise to such a man authorize him to Catholic in Ireland." interfere with a foreign and independent jurisdic-

"Thus we see, that this superannuated charge of violation of fahth with heretics, resembles those nightly spectres which vanish upon a near-er approach. We find nothing in this Council on this subject is overwhelming. relative to such a charge, but a dispute about a pass granted to a man who goes to take his trial before judges whose jurisdiction could not be superseded. Or if we intend to do justice to men with the same eagerness that we are disposed to injure them, we must acknowledge that the fathers of that Council condemned lies, frauds, levied on every person who assisted at the funeral. perjury, and those horrors which Mr. Wesley would fain fix upon the Roman Catholics. The of logical rules. From absurd premises follows laws."

an absurd conclusion. What greater absurdity than Mr. Wesley's usisting upon a general Council's disclaiming a doctrine it never taught? If Mr. Wesley be so credulous as to bell ve that the Pope has horns we must convene a general Council to declare that his forehead is smooth? Is it not of-a young lady! sufficient to disclaim the truth of the odious imputation, when the false creed is fixed on

In reply to the second and third points: THE SPIRITUAL POWER OF THE POPES.

"The history of Europe proclaims aloud, that the Roman Catholics are not passive engines in institution that commands subjects to obey their rulers, and to give Cæstr his due.

With regard to his spiritual power, you will be surprised, gentlemen, when I tell you that, from Lodowic Muggleton down to John Wesley, those who have instituted new sects amongst the Christians, have assumed more power than

to the Pope, the landmarks are erected, and we would never permit him to remove them. If he attempted to preach up five sacraments instead of seren, we would immediately depose him. Mr. Wesley may alter his faith as often as he pleases, and prevail on others to do the same; but the Pope can never alter ours; we acknewledge him indeed, as head of the Church, for every society must have a link of union, to guard against con-fusion and anarchy; and, without annexing any infallibility to his person, we acknowledge his title to precedence and pre-eminence. But, in acknowledging him as the first pilot to steer the ressel, we acknowledge a compass by which he is to direct his course. He is to preserve the vessel, but never to expose it to shipwreck. Any deviation from the laws of God, the rights Any deviation from the laws of God, the rights of nature, or the faith of our aithers, would be the fatal rock on which the Pope himself would split. In a word, the Pope our first Pastor; he may feed, but cannot poison us; we acknowledge no power in him, either to alter our faith, or to corrupt our morals."

As to the power of dispensing from oaths and

promises:

"Let us not travel into Catholic States where perjury is punished with death, and every argument tending to prove that the Rope can absolve subjects from oaths, and grant a dispensation to commit all kinds of crimes, as confuted with a halter. Let us look nearer home, and compare what we see on one hand, with what is supposed promises:

We see a million and a half of Roman Catho-

- The Churc consciences, 100 use his delica!

evident demonstrations, no proposition in Eu-clid is more clear than the following: " A person who does not think perjury a crime, " would not forfeit a guinea from reluctance to an oath."
The Roman Catholics forfeit every pricilege rath-

cr than take an oath against their conscience,"
The letter of the Rev. John Wesley was written in January, 1780. The answer of Rev. Arthur O'Leary was written the following month. The British channel only divided them. They lived in the same day, and addressed the same generation. We leave our readers to judge be-

tween them.

We are divided from both by a lapse of three quarters of a century, and occupy a stand on the soil of our own glorious America, beneath the protection shadow of a Constitution, framed are liable to be tried by competent and independent tribunals? And, whether it be not an in that day, which recognises in its largest sense, religious toleration.

Mr. O'Leary was a contemporary and a countryman of the great Burke, that noble champion of religious toleration. Like Burke, he was a man of lofty genius, and great learning-a brilliant writer, and a zealous enemy of religious bigotry and fanaticism. He was the bosom friend and companion of Curran, the renowned pendent powers, each in its peculiar line. A Irish crator. Though Curran was a Protestant man is to be tried by the Church for erroneous and O'Leary was a Roman Catholic Priest, their doctrines; a temporal prince grants this man a friendship was that of brothers. The enlight-safe conduct, to guard his person from any viobest be seen, through his own liberal sentiment and to procure him a fair and candid trial on his contained in the dedication of his miscellaneous appearance before his lawful judges. Has not tracts. "I plead for the Protestant in France, this prince done all that is in his power to do? and for the Jew in Lisbon, as well as for the

In addition to the above, we have quoted and tion, or to usurp the rights of another? Do not the very words of the Council, "because he has done all that is in his power to do," prove that lawful promises are to be fullfilled?"

In addition to the above, we have quoted and referred to, time and again, the language of the highest dignitaries of the Catholic Church of this country—we have given the answers of the Roman Catholic Colleges of Europe, to the Committee of the British Parliament, as reported by that Committee. in which is denied that Catholies hold any such doctrines as to the power of on this subject is overwhelming.

A wit'y gentleman, speaking of a friend who

few differences with the dear deceased, that the last day of my marriage life was as happy as the

"There I surpass you," said his friend. " for

From the Carolina Times. TO THE PEOPLE OF COLUMBIA.

A sufficient time having clapsed to allay any angry feelings which may have been excited in the minds of Dr. Gibbes and his friends by the seeming indignity which has been put upon him, by his ejection from the Council Chamber, the undersigned deem it due to the people of Columbia, and just to themselves, to present to the public a calm and dispassionate statement of the circumstances attending an affair out of which Dr. Gilbes, acting as we hope and believe under the excitement and irritation of the moment has endeavored to create in the public mind a feeling of hostility towards us. From a recent editorial of his, however, we are happy to perceive that he is now able to take a more rational and proper view of the subject, and is willing to regard his formal ejection from the Council Chamber merely as a mode of testing a novel and interesting legal question, and not as designed to east indignity or insult upon him, or as a proper and just cause for personal animosity towards the members of the City Council. Relying con-fidently upon Dr. Gibbes's sense of justice and propriety, we cannot but believe that, upon a more dispassionate review of the affair, he will be convinced that on this occasion he has, for a time at least, permitted his feelings to get the better of his judgment, and has given to this matter a character and direction which, we are confident, he never deliberately intended in should take. We do not design recapitulating the history of Dr. Gibbes's hostility towards the present City Council, nor do we intend to speculate as to its probable origin. What we desire is, to present as briefly as possible the reasons which influenced us in refusing that gentleman's application for leave to attend our meetings and report our proceedings for his newspaper.

For many years past the printing for the cor-poration has been done by an officer annually elected at a stated salary. Such is still the practice. This contract is not let to the lowest bid der, as is the case with some others. No reporter ever has been admitted to report the proceedings of the Council. The present City Printers do not report our proceedings, and have never applied for permission to do so. Had they applied, their application would have been rejected as Dr. Gibbes's was, for reasons which will hereafter be given. The proceedings of the Council are kept by the Clerk, and his minutes are reviewed and corrected (if necessary) after each meeting of Council; after which they are handed to the City Printers for publication, and are usually published on the morning next after adjournment of the Council.

For some years past the annual salary of the City Printers has been one hundred and fifty dollars. The sum is well known to be an inadequate compensation for the amount of printing equired to be done; still, the office is sough for, and is desirable, because of the advantage

the City Printer enjoys in publishing the eedings of the Council in advance of other Thus, this advantage constitutes portant, if not the most important, part of onsideration given for the public frinting, as been enjoyed by all previous printers, bbes himself. Under these circumstances on these terms Messrs. Britton & Giles nanimously elected City Printers, gave

nd security for the proper performance of sophistry cane are interested in the proper performance of tering into a collusion with their flocks, and that office. When Dr. Gibbes applied for perusing their magic powers to forgive all sins, past, present, and to come, they could permit them to Council, we unanimously decided that we could have willingly consented to yield this privilege, whilst he was the Pinter for the town. We thought and so determined that if it was proper that reporters for newspapers should be admitted to our meetings, such admission should be postponed, at least, until our present contract with Messrs, Britton & Giles should have expired, and a printer should have been elected with a fair and proper understanding of his rights and privileges, and of the consideration he was to re-ceive for the labor he would be required to per-form. We believed that justice and honesty demanded this much of us, and were surprised that Dr. Gibbes should have expected or required us to do otherwise. We are willing to abide the judgment of our fellow citizens as to the rectitudesof our motives and the propriety of

our course. It is proper to say that there were other considerations which influenced us in refusing Dr. Gibbes's application. Unlike larger cities, we have no separate police court or police depart ment. At our meetings we discuss freely all matters concerning the police of the city; as well measures for preventing as for detecting violations of our laws. It is manifest, if all our deliberations on these subjects were reported and published, detection would, in most cases, be impossible, and in many cases great injustice might and would be done to innocent but suspected persons. If we are forced, under the poercion of the law, or through the powerful influence of the press (which has been brought to bear upon us as we believe from a misapprehension of the facts of the case) to yield the privilege of conducting our police investigations in private, we can no longer guarantee the efficiency of that department of our city government. Heretofore, the question as to the publicity of

the meetings of the City Council, has never been considered, because (except when the Council has sat as a court for the trial of offenders against City Ordinances) the public have not regarded it as at all important for the preserva-tion of their liberties, that they should attend our meetings; and for the very sufficient reason that by the 6th section of the charter of the city no ordinance, by-aw, rule or regulation which may be passed by the Council can be operative until it is "duly promulgated" This provision our citizens seem heretofore to have regarded as a sufficient check upon any unwarranted assumption of power on the part of the Council. foundations, then, on which Mr. Wesley has erected his ærial fabric, being once sapped, the superstructure must fall, of course; and his long train of false and unchristian assertions are swept away as a spider's web, before the wind swept away as a sp THE individual, who tried to clear his con- reporters. Besides, as we are required by law science with an egr, is now endervoring to raise to publish all ordinances, laws and regulations "council" here, but now it is utterly broken up, science with an egr, is now endervoring to raise to publish all ordinances, laws and regulations and scattered like chaff before the wind. No his spirits with yeast. If he fails in this, it is affecting the public, and as we are responsible and scattered like chaff before the wind. No his deliberate intention to blow out his brains for such publication; it seems to us but right required by any council" here, but now it is utterly broken up, and scattered like chaff before the wind. No meetings are held—none have been since last with a bellows, and sink calmly into the arms and proper that we should have the control of spring and none ever will be again. There the same. Various matters relating to the was not sufficient vitality in the concern to police, to the solvency of sureties on official and appoint a delegate to the Binghampton Convenpolice, to the solveney of sureties on official and It has been recorded by some anti-commbial wag, that when two widowers were once condiding together on the recent bereavement of their wives, one of them exclaimed with a sigh: lications, and much harm may be done. We "Well may I bewail my loss, for I had so have thus presented as briefly as possible the his newspaper. If we have erred in our conclu- of dollars. sion, and have denied to Dr. Gibbes any right to which he is legally or morally entitled, we are

took place between Dr. Gibbes and the Mayor, ! and of their personal interviews, as well as of The Russian ambassa the formal ejection of Dr. G. from the Council Chamber, and his subsequent course towards the Council, the public are already fully informed. Had Dr. Gibbes, after the refusal by the Council to admit him as a reporter, and without having any correspondence or interview with the Mayor, presented himself at our meeting and refused to answer whether he intended to report our proceedings or no, we would have considered him as setting our authority at defiance, and as intending a contempt and indignity upon our body, and might well have felt and expressed in-dignation. But after his correspondence and interviews with the Mayor and also with another member of our body, we fully acquitted him o any such motives or feelings, and could not, and did not, expect that he intended, that his formal a charge of outrage and oppression, or of any action for damages, or a criminal prosecution. On the contrary, we thought and still believe advice of his lawyer) to make a proper case for testing the legal question which had been made between himself and the Council, and that he fully believed he could go through with his part of the prescribed ceremony, more philosophically than upon trial he found himself able to do. quent conduct to the very natural irritation which he must have felt from the unusual (and as we thought unnecessary) ceremony to which he subjected himself. We have always been and still are desirous of having the legal ques-tions involved fairly tested, and had hoped that this might be done without excitement or personal ill will. We are glad to perceive that Dr. Gibbes is now willing to occupy this position towards us. Much vituperation and personal abuse have been directed against us by several of the newspapers of this State and elsewhere, influenced, we sincerely hope and believe, by a misapprehension of the facts of the case; and much of this has been copied into Dr. Gibbes's newspaper. From himself and from such Editors as have commented harshly on our proceedings, common ju tice demands the publication of this, our plain, and, we hope, unbiased statement of the facts of the case. To you fellow citizens, to whom we hold ourselves responsible for the proper exercise of the powers which you have entrusted to us, we make this statement of our motives and our conduct, fully assured, that al-

sincere desire to discharge our duty. E. J ARTHUR. RICHARD ANDERSON, T. W. RADCLIFFE, W. S. Wood. WM GLAZE ELI KILLIA R. HAMILTON

was in Research to Rise from an appetite, and you will not Anger may continue with you for an hour,

> night. A good office done harshly is a stoney piece a load of bear skins, noop poles, shingles, oak bark and pickled catfish, which he had taken for

He who gets a good husband for his daughter, gains a son; and he who gets a bad one, loses a

He who would have his business well done, must either do it himself, or see it done. Those who put off repentance till another day have a day more to repent of, and a day less to repent in.

REVIVAL !- Religious meetings have been held for several evenings in the Methodist Church. under the direction of the Rev's S. B. Jones and Lucius Bellinger. These gentlemen have labor ed ably and earnestly for the salvation of souls, and the Lord has blessed their efforts. On Mon-day night, several attached themselves to the no less than three hundred thousand bushels of church, and mourners thronged the altar. A wheat. feeling of solemnity pervades our town, and we hope that all will receive a blessing, ere the meeting closes. There will be preaching to night .- Anderson Gazette, 28th ult.

JOHN FORSYTH, Esq., the able editor of the Mobile Register, at present on a visit North, writes to his paper from New York: What I have seen here has all been calculated to make me calm, thoughtful and serious. I find all par-ties (especially the Know Nothings, or rather what is left of it.) thoroughly Abolitionized, and the only living element of fidelity to the Constitution and to the South residing in the Democracy. If the Democratic principle of faith does not save the Union, it will not be saved. I care not for names, and when I say Democratic, I mean the Domocratic principle of construction of constitutional obligations between the United States and the States.

VIRGINIANS FOR KANSAS .- A party of about fifty emigrants, from Rappahannock and Culpepper counties, Virginia, left Washington, in the former county, on the 24th ult., bound for Kansas Territory. They are said to embrace a number of families, but it is not stated whether they were accompanied by slaves, or wherther the fifty were all whites.

Can any one say why it is considered impolite for gentlemen to go in the presence of la-dies in their shirt sleeves, while it is considered correct for ladies themselves to appear before gentlemen without any sleeves at all? merely ask for information .- Exchange.

SLANDERING A WHOLE VILLAGE .-- Know Nothingism has got to so low an ebb, even in New York, that among decent, intelligent people, it is regarded as a term of reproach It is, therefore, with pleasure that we make room for the following emphatic contradiction to a totally unfounded calumny, which appears in a late number of the Hamilton (New York) Journal: "Certain malicious persons in other parts of the country, who desire to injure the good not concieve how the public can be injured, or the cause of liberty suffer by the exclusion of a report that there are Know Nothings among the cause of liberty suffer by the exclusion of a report that there are Know Nothings among us. This is a base calumny. There was a "council" here, but now it is utterly broken up,

or that man being a Hindoo.' SOLOMON ROTHSCHILD, whose recent death in Paris has been announced, left to his two sons reasons which influenced us in the refusal to al- the enormous sum of one hundred and twenty low Dr. Gibbes to report our proceedings for millions of france, or more than twenty millions

tion. Don't let us hear any more about this man

It is said that Boston dealers are complaining willing to abide by the decision of the legal tri-bunals of the country, and by the calm and de-Right glad are we to hear it. They will have liberate verdict of our fellow citizens of Colum- the more time to meddle with matters that do bia. Of the correspondence which subsequently not constitute logitimate business.

THE war in Europe is already two years old. the 22d of May, 1853, and on the 14th of June; the English and French fleets received orders to approach the Dardanelles, and they anchored in Besika Bay. On the 26th of June, the Empo-ror of Russia, ordered his army to occupy the Principalities. On the 14th of September, two French and two English war steamers, from the fleet at Besika Bay, went to Constantinople, On the 27th, the Porte declared against Russia, and invited the English and French fleet to Constaminople. On the 2d of November, the Emperor of Russia declared war against Turkey. The French declaration of war was made in March, 1854.

COOKERY-EFFECTS OF HEAT UPON MEAT .ejection should give rise to any personal ill feeling or that it should be made the foundation for thereof, it should be exposed to a quick fire, that the external surface may be made to contract at once, and the alcumen to congulate, before the that Dr. Gibbes in good faith intended, by subjecting himself to this proceeding, (under the advice of his lawyer) to make a proper case for tracts, the albumen which is near the surface congulates, and the internal juice is precented either from escaping into the water by which it is surrounded, or from being diluted or weakened by the admission of water among it. When than upon trial he found himself able to do. out up, therefore, the meat yields much gravy, We are willing to attribute much of his subse- and is rich in flavor. Hence a occision or a mutton chop is done quickly, and over a quick fire, that the natural quices may be retained. On the other hand, if the meat be exposed to a slow fire its pores remain open, the juice continues to flow from within, as it has dried from the surface, and the flesh pines and becomes dry, hard, and unsavory. Or if it be put into cold or tepid water, which is afterwards gradually brought to a boil, much of the albumen is extracted before it congulates, the natural juices for the most part flow out, and the meat is served in a nearly tasteless state. Hence to prepare good boiled meat, it should be put at once into water already brought to a boil. But to make beef-tee, mutton-broth, and other meat soups, the flesh should be put into cold water, and this afterwards very slowly warmed, and finally boiled. The advantage derived from simmering-a term not unfrequent in cookery books, depends very much upon the effects of slow boiling as above explained.-Professor Johnston's Chemistry of Common Life.

AUNT HETTY'S ADVICE .- O, girls! set your though some of you may differ with us as to the legal questions involved, not one of you will believe, after a calm and unprejudiced review of our course, that we have been influenced by any other motives than a wish to do justice, and a ing eight or nine children through the mensels, increase desired to discharge our d chicken pock, mumps, thrush, and scarlet fever, some of them twice over it makes my side ache to think of it. O, you may scrimp and save, and twist and turn, and dig and delve, economize and die, and your husband will may second wife with; she'll use your portraits as a

Greboard, and-but what's the use of talking I

mone of you" and it the first

but it ought not to repose with you for a canon of one paper with he accounted for an night. anhseription.

" ALWAYS be prepared for death."-This was the admonition of a Missouri elder, as he placed in his son's belt two Bowie knives and a pair of

WHEAT is so aboundant at the West as to seriously embarrass the railroads in that region to find adequate freight equipage for its conveyance. On the Illinois Central Road it has been found necessary to order three hundred more cars. This road has already transported a large amount of grain to Chicago from the Southern division of the line, and it is estimated that one

We once heard of a rich man who was run over and badly injured. "It isn't the accident that I mind," said he; "that isn't the thing: but the idea of being run over by an infernal swillcart makes me mad."

JEAN PAUL says: "Courage when gennine, is never cruel. It is not fierce. It faces evil. Its trepidations come either before or after danger. In the midst of peril it is calm and cool. It is generous, especially to the fallen. It is seldom attained.

"HUSBAND, I don't know where the boy got his bad temper—not from me, I am sure." "No, my dear, I don't perceive that you have lost

A MEMBER OF THE PRESS .- We understand that a young gentleman of this city, who was employed in a Feed Store of this city, is regularly entered on the free lists of the theatres on the strength of his "being attacked to the press." On being closely questioned, he frankly acknowledges that the press to which he is attached—is his master's hay-press!

ing a girl in a back room, will prevent her from knowing what love means, might as well under-take to keep strawberries from blushing in June by whispering in their ears about the snow we DANTE, in his lowest hell, has placed those

VERDANT .- Anybody who supposes the t lock-

who have betrayed women; and in the lowest deep of the lowest deep, those who have betrayed trust. Guess some public characters whom we wot of would be apt to decline such a position. LEGAL QUESTION .- The following pertinent

question was addressed to a lawyer in a neighporing village: "If distance lends enchantment to the view," and the view refuses to return it, can distance receive any legal redress! The lawyer refuses to answer until he receives

"THEY don't make as good mirrors as they used to," remaked an old maid, as she observed sunken eyes, a wrinkled face and livid complex-ion in a glass that she usually looked into.

THE Council Bluffs Chronotype informs us that in Iowa whole sections of corn may be seen standing at the height of fifteen feet, and particular stalks may be culled therefrom, that have reached the sittlude of from eighteen to

originated in the stammering of a speaker at a temperance meeting, who declared that nothing would satisfy him but t-total abstinence. The audience eagerly caught up the pun, and the

THE name of Teetotalism is said to have

WHEN is a man thinner than a shingle !-When he is a shaving.